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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/713,982	11/13/2003	Eduardo T. Kahan	AUS920030924US1	1523

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EXAMINER

LESPERANCE, JEAN E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2629

DATE MAILED: 11/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/713,982

Applicant(s)

KAHAN ET AL.

Examiner

Jean E. Lesperance

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed October 20, 2006 is entered and claims 1-28 are pending.

Allowable Subject Matter

2. The indicated allowability of claims 6, 14, 18, and 26 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to US Patent # 6,353,422. Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-6, 13, 11, 15, 14, 17, 18, 23, 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent # 6,295,065 ("Tettington") in view of US Patent # 6,353,422 ("Perlman").

Regarding claim 1, Tettington teaches a method for enabling selective viewing of designated information in one or more predetermined viewing areas within a display screen of a display device (a method for displaying a stereoscopic image on a computer monitor includes the use of a composite stereoscopic image where one of the left or right eye images is displayed on every odd-numbered horizontal scan line while the other image is displayed on every even-numbered horizontal scan line (abstract lines 1-6)), said method comprising:

effecting an obscuration of said designated information at a predetermined frequency such that said designated information appears obscured on said display screen (the right and left eye images are rapidly alternated on the display device while liquid crystal display or LCD glasses, synchronized to the alternating pattern, restrict the viewers eyes to only seeing the corresponding right or left image as it is presented on the display device (column 1, lines 31-36)); and

viewing said display screen using a viewing device (Stereoscopic or three-dimensional vision may be produced on a two-dimensional medium by creating a pair of stereoscopic images; a left eye image and a right eye image. If a viewer sees only the left eye image with the left eye and the right eye image with the right eye, the viewer perceives a three-dimensional image from the two stereoscopic images (column 1, lines 15-21)), said viewing device being selectively operable for blocking a view of said predetermined viewing areas during said obscuration, said blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obscured to a user looking through said viewing device

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(the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)). The prior art does not explicitly teaches blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obsured to a user looking through said viewing device. However, the prior art teaches (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to at the time the invention was made modify (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)) to achieve blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obsured to a user looking through said viewing device because this would providing an apparatus which

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cancels the second image during a first vertical refresh cycle and which cancels the first image during a second vertical refresh cycle. Accordingly, the prior art teaches all the claimed limitations with the exception of providing an authentication process before enabling said blocking, said authentication process comprising receiving input from a user to insure that said user is authorized to use said viewing device.

However, Perlman teaches users with a pair of glasses and/or contact lenses are then able to check information (e.g., airline departure times, local events . . . etc) simply by looking in the direction of the optical projection units 910, 911 and thereby viewing a virtual information plane 930. If a bar code system is implemented as described above, then only users with the proper authentication information (i.e., bar code) will be permitted to view private data (e.g., personal e-mail) (column 5, lines 43-51).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the proper authentication information as taught by Perlman in the system disclosed by Tettington because this would allow the protection of the private information like email.

Regarding claims 3 and 17, Tettington teaches obscuration is accomplished by obscuring said predetermined viewing areas (the odd-numbered horizontal scan lines are cancelled so that only the image displayed by the even-numbered lines visible (abstract)).

Regarding claim 4, Tettington teaches said predetermined viewing area comprises one or more fields (the odd-numbered horizontal scan lines are cancelled so that only the image displayed by the even-numbered lines visible (abstract)) where the

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odd and even-numbered represent one or more fields.

Regarding claim 5, Tettington teaches said predetermined viewing area comprises said display screen in its entirety (providing a computer system which causes a display screen to display an image comprising a plurality of horizontal display lines, wherein a set of horizontal display lines is completed in a vertical refresh cycle (column 2, lines 58-61).

Regarding claims 6 and 18, Perlman teaches users with a pair of glasses and/or contact lenses are then able to check information (e.g., airline departure times, local events . . . etc) simply by looking in the direction of the optical projection units 910, 911 and thereby viewing a virtual information plane 930. If a bar code system is implemented as described above, then only users with the proper authentication information (i.e., bar code) will be permitted to view private data (e.g., personal e-mail), where in order to authenticate, a password is needed and that password for other than the user is going to be a bogus information for anyone looking at it because it cannot be read.

Regarding claims 11 and 23, Tettington teaches said viewing device is coupled to said display device for synchronizing said blocking with said obscuration (providing a computer system which causes a display screen to display an image comprising a plurality of horizontal display lines, wherein a set of horizontal display lines is completed in a vertical refresh cycle (column 2, lines 58-61) .

Regarding claims 13 and 25, Tettington teaches said viewing device is coupled to said display device through a hard wire coupling (The apparatus connects between a

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video card and a video display and operates by causing the display to rapidly alternate left eye and right eye stereoscopic images with every vertical refresh cycle (column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 1).

Regarding claims 14 and 26, Perlman teaches users with a pair of glasses and/or contact lenses are then able to check information (e.g., airline departure times, local events . . . etc) simply by looking in the direction of the optical projection units 910, 911 and thereby viewing a virtual information plane 930. If a bar code system is implemented as described above, then only users with the proper authentication information (i.e., bar code) will be permitted to view private data (e.g., personal e-mail).

Regarding claim 15, Tettington teaches a storage medium including machine readable coded indicia, said storage medium being selectively coupled to a reading device, said reading device being selectively coupled to processing circuitry within a computer system, said reading device being selectively operable to read said machine readable coded indicia and provide program signals representative thereof, said program signals being selectively operable for enabling selective viewing of designated information in one or more predetermined viewing areas within a display screen of a display device (providing a computer system which causes a display screen to display an image comprising a plurality of horizontal display lines, wherein a set of horizontal display lines is completed in a vertical refresh cycle (column 2, lines 58-61) by:

effecting an obscuration of said designated information at a predetermined frequency such that said designated information appears obscured on said display screen (the right and left eye images are rapidly alternated on the display device while

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liquid crystal display or LCD glasses, synchronized to the alternating pattern, restrict the viewers eyes to only seeing the corresponding right or left image as it is presented on the display device (column 1, lines 31-36)); and

providing blocking signals for application to a viewing device (Stereoscopic or three-dimensional vision may be produced on a two-dimensional medium by creating a pair of stereoscopic images; a left eye image and a right eye image. If a viewer sees only the left eye image with the left eye and the right eye image with the right eye, the viewer perceives a three-dimensional image from the two stereoscopic images (column 1, lines 15-21)), said viewing device being selectively operable for blocking a view of said predetermined viewing areas during said obscuration, said blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obscured to a user looking through said viewing device (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)). The prior art does not explicitly teaches blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obscured to a user looking through said viewing device. However, the prior art teaches (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are

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synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to at the time the invention was made modify (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)) to achieve blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obsured to a user looking through said viewing device because this would providing an apparatus which cancels the second image during a first vertical refresh cycle and which cancels the first image during a second vertical refresh cycle.

Regarding claims 27 and, Tettington teaches a system for enabling selective viewing of designated information in one or more predetermined display areas within a display screen of a display device (providing a computer system which causes a display screen to display an image comprising a plurality of horizontal display lines, wherein a set of horizontal display lines is completed in a vertical refresh cycle (column 2, lines 58-61)), said system comprising:

a computer system (column 2, line 58), which inherently includes a system bus;

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a computer system (column 2, line 58), which inherently includes a CPU device connected to said system bus; a computer system (column 2, line 58), which inherently includes memory means connected to said system bus;

(providing a computer system which causes a display screen to display an image comprising a plurality of horizontal display lines, wherein a set of horizontal display lines is completed in a vertical refresh cycle (column 2, lines 58-61)) a display device connected to said system bus; and

a viewing device coupled to said system bus, said system being selectively operable for effecting an obscuration of said designated information at a predetermined frequency such that said designated information appears obscured on said display screen (the right and left eye images are rapidly alternated on the display device while liquid crystal display or LCD glasses, synchronized to the alternating pattern, restrict the viewers eyes to only seeing the corresponding right or left image as it is presented on the display device (column 1, lines 31-36)),

said system being further operable for providing blocking signals for application to said viewing device, said viewing device being selectively operable for blocking a view through said viewing device of said predetermined viewable areas during said obscuration, said blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obscured to a user looking through said viewing device (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and

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second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)). The prior art does not explicitly teaches blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obsured to a user looking through said viewing device. However, the prior art teaches (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to at the time the invention was made modify (the first and second image states are alternately displayed with every vertical refresh cycle. LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract lines 13-17)) to achieve blocking being effected at said predetermined frequency whereby said designated information as viewed through said viewing device appears un-obsured to a user looking through said viewing device because this would providing an apparatus which cancels the second image during a first vertical refresh cycle and which cancels the first image during a second vertical refresh cycle.

Accordingly, the prior art teaches all the claimed limitations with the exception of

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providing an authentication process before enabling said blocking, said authentication process comprising receiving input from a user to insure that said user is authorized to use said viewing device.

However, Perlman teaches users with a pair of glasses and/or contact lenses are then able to check information (e.g., airline departure times, local events . . . etc) simply by looking in the direction of the optical projection units 910, 911 and thereby viewing a virtual information plane 930. If a bar code system is implemented as described above, then only users with the proper authentication information (i.e., bar code) will be permitted to view private data (e.g., personal e-mail) (column 5, lines 43-51).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the proper authentication information as taught by Perlman in the system disclosed by Tettington because this would allow the protection of the private information like email.

5. Claims 2, 7-10, 16, and 19-22 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over US Patent # 6,295,065 ("Tettington") in view of US Patent # 6,353,422 ("Perlman") and further in view of US Patent # 6,115,177 ("Vossler").

Regarding claims 2 and 16, Tettington fails to teach said obscuration is accomplished by obscuring only said designated information.

However, Vossler teaches a blurring effect and often reveals information the competing gamer intended on keeping clandestine (column 7, lines 26 and 27).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a blurring effect as taught by Vossler in the method of displaying disclosed by Tettington because this would provide an image viewing system including an image viewing apparatus for correcting image distortion of a displayed image caused by a mismatching of the polarization of the displayed image and the polarization of the image viewing apparatus (column 2, lines 44-48).

Regarding claims 7 and 19, Tettington teaches said blocking means (LCD glasses which alternately block the left eye or the right eye are synchronized to the alternation of the first and second image states, such that the left eye sees only the left eye image and the right eye sees only the right eye image, resulting in the user perceiving a stereoscopic image (abstract)) being operable to accomplish said blocking. The prior art teaches all the claimed limitations with the exception of providing said viewing device comprises a lens device.

However, Vossler teaches a lens frame comprised of two apertures for holding a set of lenses (column 3, lines 66 and 67).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a blurring effect as taught by Vossler in the method of displaying disclosed by Tettington because this would provide an image viewing system including an image viewing apparatus for correcting image distortion of a displayed image caused by a mismatching of the polarization of the displayed image and the polarization of the image viewing apparatus (column 2, lines 44-48).

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Regarding claims 8 and 20, Vossler teaches said lens device comprises a liquid crystal device (the apertures of the lens frame are to house the two LCD polarizing filters 16 therein (column 4, lines 3 and 4)).

Regarding claims 9 and 21, Vossler teaches said lens device comprises a single lens element (left lens polarized as P1 (column 1, line 44)).

Regarding claim 10 and 22, Vossler teaches said lens device comprises two lens elements (the left lens polarized as P1 and the right lens polarized as P2 (column 1, lines 44 and 45)).

6. Claims 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over US Patent # 6,295,065 ("Tettington") in view of US Patent # 6,353,422 ("Perlman") and further in view of US Patent # 6,456,432 ("Lazzaro et al.").

Regarding claims 12 and 24, Tettington fails to teach said viewing device is coupled to said display device through a wireless coupling.

However, Lazzaro et al. teach where during a first 2-D image display period the stereoscopic viewing glasses receive infrared (pulse-train encoded) shutter-state control signals from the shutter-state control signal transmitter so as to drive both left and right eye viewing shutters into an optically opaque state, and then during a second 2-D image display period the stereoscopic viewing glasses receive infrared ("pseudo" pulse-train encoded) shutter-state control signals from the shutter-state control signal transmitter so as to drive both left and right eye viewing shutters into an optically transparent state (column 8, lines 49-58).

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the infrared as taught by Lazzaro in the method disclosed by Tettington because this would provide a stereoscopic 3-D image viewing system for stereoscopically viewing 3-D images displayed on either a CRT computer or video display device (column 4, lines 20-23).

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571) 272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between 10:00AM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on (571) 272-7691.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 11, 2121 Crystal drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

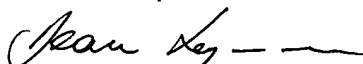
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

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Jean Lesperance



Date 11/18/2006

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RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600